

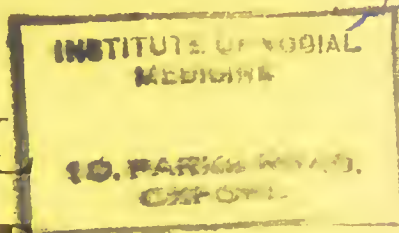
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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE
COUNTY OF WEST LoTHIAN


(Public Health Department)

ANNUAL REPORT



for the Year 1951

BY THE
County Medical Officer



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COUNTY OF WEST LOTHIAN

(Public Health Department)

ANNUAL REPORT

for the Year 1951

BY THE
County Medical Officer

A. M. BISSET, PRINTER, BROXBURN

LIST OF STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health—

L. J. HOWIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Executive School Medical Officer—

CHRISTA B. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers—MOLLY B. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ;

J. MURRAY McEWAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Officer—MARGARET LONNON, L.D.S.

Speech Therapists—

ELLEN M. C. CLARK, M.A., L.C.S.T. (Senior) ; MOIRA MUNRO, L.C.S.T.

Orthopaedic After-Care Sisters—

Whole-time—Mrs HELENA WOOD, M.C.S.P. (Res. 15/9/51)

ROSEMARY M. YOUNG, M.C.S.P. (App. 17/12/51)

Part-time — EILEEN J. KERR, M.C.S.P.

MARGARET FINLAYSON, M.C.S.P. (App. 1/2/51)

Health Visitors—

HELEN BAIKIE

ELIZABETH GILLIES

MURIEL ROGERS

MARY DUNN

ALEXANDRIA MACKENZIE

(App. 15/5/51)

MARION STEVENSON

HELEN FLEMING

MARION SANDERSON

MARGARET GIBSON

MARY McMEECHAN

(Temp. App. 15/3/51 :

Res. 16/10/51)

MARGARET LUMSDEN

HELEN GLASGOW

AGNES McCUBBIN

THOMASINA BROWN

(App. 15/5/51)

Chief Clerkess—MARION F. GILLON

Clerkesses—

DOROTHY PROVEN

FLORENCE MIDDLEMASS

CATHERINE URE

(App. 26/2/51)

MARION LIDDLE

ELIZABETH CORNWALL

(Res. 21/1/51)

MARGARET MACKAY

JEAN TWEEDHOPE

Dental Attendants—

MARY PATERSON, MARGARET ADAMSON

Consultants—

W. V. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., (Ed.) ; G. W. BAKER, F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

Ear, Nose, and Throat Specialist—J. P. STEWART, F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

Radiologist—ANGUS CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.R. (Ed.)

INTRODUCTION

VITAL STATISTICS

The *Birth Rate* for 1951 was 19.1, and the *Death Rate* 10.4, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 17.1 and 12.9 respectively. The rise in the birth rate which occurred during the three post-war years 1946-1948, reaching a maximum of 24.1 in 1947, has been succeeded by a fall to more accustomed levels. The death rate is slightly higher than in 1950, but remains well below Scotland's rate. The *Marriage Rate* was 8.0, practically the same as in 1950. The *Infant Mortality Rate* was 33, a little higher than last year's unequalled record of 30. In spite of this increase, however, deaths of children under one month old were less than half the total infant deaths, as against two thirds in 1950, the *Neo-natal Mortality Rates* being 16 and 20 respectively. There was, therefore, an unusually high proportion of deaths in the age groups 1-12 months, and these were chiefly due to pneumonia, with no significant seasonal or topographical distribution. In the relative Table, infant deaths are now grouped in accordance with the International Statistical Classification followed by the Registrar General. The *Tuberculosis Death Rate* fell to the unprecedented figure of 29 per 100,000 for all forms of the disease, the previous year's rate being 50. With the exception of whooping cough, a mild form of which was widely prevalent throughout the year, infectious disease remained at a low level.

A review of these statistics again creates a favourable impression of the health of the County. In general, the good results of the previous year were continued in 1951, and in particular there was an encouraging improvement in the tuberculosis situation, which is reviewed later.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Attendances at the County Child Welfare Clinics for the year totalled 14,650. This is the highest yet recorded, exceeding the last year's total by 2,420. The County Council's new clinic premises in Whitburn were opened in October, and the child welfare clinic held in the Miners' Welfare Institute was transferred there. The facilities at the new premises include waiting hall, two clinic rooms, and a doctor's room. A doctor now attends at each meeting of the clinic. Since April the Armadale clinic has met in the local practitioner's new surgery premises, and the Health Committee have expressed their warm appreciation of the doctor's action in granting these facilities. A new child welfare clinic, conducted by the district health visitor and with a doctor in attendance, was opened at Livingston Station in October and is proving a successful innovation. The Health Committee is indebted to Scottish Oils, Ltd., for placing at their disposal for this purpose premises in the Welfare Hall. The clinic meets twice monthly and is well attended by mothers in Livingston Station.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The co-operation between doctor and midwife in the management of home confinements during 1951 was again well maintained. All of the 758 births, including 13 still births, were attended by midwives, and in only one case was a doctor not engaged.

The number of gas and air analgesia sets in use by the midwives was increased during the year from 6 to 12, and the number of cases in which the apparatus was used rose from 33 to 99. The alternative analgesic, pethedine, administered by injection, was used in 264 cases. A much less cumbersome form of inhalation equipment, using the gas trilene, is available, and would be a welcome alternative to the gas and air apparatus. A ruling by the Central Midwives Board, giving permission to the midwife to administer trilene on her own initiative by means of approved apparatus, would be greatly appreciated in domiciliary practice, and consideration of this matter by the Board is awaited with interest.

HEALTH VISITING

The work of this service was greatly strengthened by the appointment of two additional health visitors. These were assigned to the Bathgate and Armadale districts, both of which had become too heavy to be managed single-handed, particularly because of the extra work involved by the new home help scheme, the supervision of which, even from its early stages, has involved time-consuming visits. A temporary health visitor was also engaged to work in the Uphall district during the summer months.

The popularity of the health visitors with their clientele of mothers is reflected in the substantial overall increase in the attendances at the child welfare clinics, as previously noted. It is also gratifying to record that, thanks to additional staff, home visits to young children, particularly those under one year old, and to the tuberculosis cases, were well maintained, and showed an increase in these categories of 1,253 visits to infants and 792 visits to tuberculous families.

HOME NURSING

The establishment of district nursing sisters and their districts, except for minor alterations in the latter, remained the same as in 1950, but the number of cases, medical and surgical, attended by the nurses rose from 2,969 to 3,315, an increase of 346. There was a corresponding increase of 4,101 in the number of visits paid to these cases, the respective totals being 43,964 and 48,065. This is not surprising in view of an increasing number of elderly and aged persons requiring nursing attention at home.

HOME HELP SCHEME

The provisions of the County Home Help Scheme were summarised in the previous annual report. The service came into full operation at the beginning of the year. By the end of February, the number of women on the register of home helps stood at 31, and at the end of the year the number had risen to a net figure of 65. This increase was due mainly to the enrolment of part-time workers, who had increased from 17 to 44 against a net increase of whole-time workers from 14 to 21. The needs and conditions of the households supplied were very diverse, and district council officers, acting on reports from the health visitors, had to exercise care and judgment in the allocation of the home helps and the arranging of their rota of duties. Of the 99 households supplied, the largest number were of applicants handicapped by the presence of illness. These were for the most part short-term cases, but of the remainder more than half were cases of elderly and aged persons. The high average period of assistance, 243.9 hours, is largely due to long-term service with the aged and infirm.

While the Scheme has on the whole worked well, it is to be noted that a number of applications were withdrawn because of refusal to meet the charge assessed, and there is reason to believe that others were withheld because of liability to payment. This is a little disappointing, especially as the benefits to users, particularly the aged, have been so much appreciated. The scale of assessment is a generous one : of the 99 cases dealt with, 57 received the service free of charge.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The important work of this service is fully detailed in Dr Ross's report for the session ended 31st July, 1951, and attention is drawn to her observations in the findings of medical inspection (p. 27), and in particular to her plea for the appointment of a psychiatric social worker for the care of emotionally disturbed children and the after-care of mentally handicapped children on attaining school-leaving age.

The report submitted by Mrs Lonnon on school dental inspection and treatment, together with the working of the emergency dental service (p. 25 and Tables V and Va) is also worthy of note. In December the Health Committee recommended that the three vacancies for school dental officers be advertised at the salary scales laid down by the Whitley Council for the Dental Services. This opens the way to full restoration of the school dental service, and the step is to be welcomed ; beyond this lies the further question of a dental service to nursing and expectant mothers and young children.

A further expansion in the school orthopaedic service is evident from the figures submitted in the School Report. Both the number of cases examined by the surgeons and the numbers attending the clinics show a substantial increase.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The number of records of successful vaccinations and revaccinations received from practitioners was disappointingly low, only 634 being recorded, against 885 the previous year. In addition, 88 records were received of vaccinations producing no local reaction. There is reason to believe that considerably more vaccinations were performed than were notified. It is hoped that in future doctors will ensure that all vaccination records are sent in.

Diphtheria immunisation proceeded without interruption during the year, and a total of 1,709 pre-school children were immunised, 1,397 by the school medical staff and 312 by practitioners. In addition, 117 school children were immunised and 1,465 given maintenance doses.

B.C.G. vaccination of child contacts of tuberculosis cases is carried out by the Chest Physician's staff at Bangour Hospital. Reference is made to this under the section dealing with tuberculosis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Whooping Cough, generally of mild type, was prevalent throughout the year, 495 cases being notified, mainly in children under 5 years of age. There was one death, that of an infant under one year. With this exception, infectious disease incidence was, generally speaking, low, the remaining notifications amounting to 272 as against a corresponding figure of 323 for 1950. This was due to a further reduction in scarlet fever cases. *Dysentery* was more prevalent than in 1950, the 56 cases notified being probably an index of its occurrence rather than a sum total of the cases occurring. Without bacteriological confirmation, the identification of epidemic diarrhoea with dysentery is notoriously difficult to establish, and in outbreaks the illness in many cases is too transient for the patient to seek medical advice. There is no question that the campaign for personal hygiene and the clean handling and distribution of food has a strong bearing on the prevention of this disease. A widespread outbreak, even though of mild type, may cause appreciable industrial loss through loss of working hours. There was one case of *typhoid fever*, that of a merchant navy man who had contracted infection abroad, and one case of *paratyphoid fever*. Again no cases of *diphtheria* occurred. Two cases of *poliomyelitis* were reported, and both are receiving treatment and supervision under the County's orthopaedic service. One of these cases had an acute onset and was treated in hospital, both legs being affected; the other was a mild case with limited loss of function of the muscles of one thigh.

TUBERCULOSIS

For the first time in 5 years, notifications of respiratory tuberculosis showed a decline—173 as compared with 185 in 1950. The non-respiratory notifications were 30, two more than the previous year. There is a likelihood that tuberculous infection, which increased so markedly during the war and persisted into post-war years, is

now on the decline. Among the anti-tuberculosis measures now being undertaken in collaboration with the Regional Hospital Board, mention should be made of several which we believe are contributing strongly to this result.

Firstly, one may instance the extensive methods of contact examination at the Bangour clinics, and mass miniature X-ray of the older school children, school staffs, and employees of industrial firms. In most of these activities the health visitors play a prominent part. The effect of these measures is not only to reveal and place under supervision symptomless cases before they become infectious, but also to impress on the general public the advantages of chest examination in the healthy. This is already tending to produce a demand for X-ray examination which is at present beyond the resources of mobile units. A mass miniature radiography survey of the County schools was again made during the year, and details of the work are to be found in the School Health Report. Engagements which had to be postponed in the previous December were fulfilled in the Bo'ness schools in January, and the unit visited the Bathgate, Broxburn, Linlithgow, and Bo'ness areas in April, June, and September. Included in some of the school programmes were a number of visits to employees of industrial firms and public services. Certain tuberculosis contacts were also invited to attend. Of the 1,816 employees and contacts X-rayed, 59 were recalled for large films, and of these 11 were found to have active tuberculosis and a further 26 quiescent or healed lesions. The remaining 22 had disease or abnormalities of a non-tuberculous nature.

Secondly, the increasing use of the new drugs streptomycin and P.A.S. has undoubtedly rendered sputum-negative many cases which otherwise might have remained infectious.

A third measure, which will come increasingly into operation, is B.C.G. vaccination of child contacts and others. There is every hope that the infants now being vaccinated will successfully resist infection, and by failing to develop into 'open' cases will help to lower the level of general infection in the community. The vaccination of child contacts has made very satisfactory progress. During the year, 121 children were vaccinated, a relatively large increase over the total of 26 immunisations recorded during eight months of 1950.

Finally, the rehousing of tuberculous families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions is a preventive measure the importance of which cannot be overstressed. Landward and burghal house-letting committees have many urgent claims to consider and too few houses to allocate, and in consequence much still remains to be done in this direction. Although 49 tuberculous families were re-housed, compared with 33 the previous year, the increase is entirely due to the figure for Bo'ness Burgh, where a comparatively large number of houses became ready for occupation during the year.

Perhaps the most heartening feature of the records is the big drop in the death rate. The previous year recorded a death rate, for all forms of the disease, of 50 per 100,000 of population; this year it fell to 29, almost entirely due to a decrease in the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis (44 to 24). The non-respiratory rate declined from 6 to 5. There are now fewer advanced cases to treat, and the lives of these patients are undoubtedly being prolonged by drug treatment and surgical measures. We may hope that these factors will exert increasing influence in future years.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The number of new cases seen at the treatment centre declined from 144 in 1950 to 123 in the current year, and the number of these found to have venereal disease from 41 to 33. There were 47 cases of non-specific disease, and 43 (35%) of the patients attending were found to have no disease. This is an encouraging record.

STAFF

The more important of the staff changes have already been noted. The County Health Service is a complex organisation, and the success of its work depends very largely on the degree of co-operation which exists between its units. That this was maintained at a high level is due to the devoted service given by all staff members, both indoor and outdoor, and this is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to District Council Officers for their valued work in the new undertaking of the Home Help Service, and to the Sanitary and Welfare Departments for their customary help.

L. J. HOWIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

County Buildings,
Linlithgow.
27th June, 1952.

COUNTY OF WEST LoTHIAN

VITAL STATISTICS—YEAR 1951

	West Lothian	Armadale	Bathgate	Bo'ness	Linlithgow	South Queensferry	Whitburn	Landward
Population Census, 1951	88576	5803	11290	9949	3929	2486	5232	49887
Population, Estimated, to middle of 1951	88701	5831	11307	9951	3932	2494	5242	49944
No. Births (Corrected)	1696	124	210	179	79	60	120	924
Illegitimate	46	9	3	5	3	—	4	22
Still Births (Corrected)	15	3	5	10	2	2	2	21
Marriages (Registered)	710	71	122	83	46	16	42	330
No. Deaths (Corrected)	926	63	126	142	48	28	41	478
No. Deaths of Children under 1 year	56	7	7	3	2	—	4	33

CAUSES OF DEATH

Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	21	3	4	4	1	—	3	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Syphilis and its sequelae	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasms	135	1	23	18	9	6	7	68
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Diabetes Mellitus	7	—	2	—	1	—	1	3
Anaemias	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Other General Diseases	13	—	5	1	1	1	—	5
Vascular Lesions affecting central nervous system	116	7	19	9	6	5	8	62
Nonmeningococcal Meningitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	9	1	—	3	—	—	—	5
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	18	2	2	4	—	1	—	9
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative Heart Disease	248	14	25	37	14	11	12	135
Other Diseases of Heart	22	2	5	2	—	—	—	13
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	20	1	5	1	—	1	—	12
Hypertension without Heart Disease	12	5	1	—	1	—	—	5
Other Circulatory Diseases	28	2	4	3	2	—	1	16
Influenza	15	1	1	5	1	—	1	6
Pneumonia	15	3	8	8	3	2	3	18
Bronchitis	27	—	4	10	2	—	—	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	13	3	2	1	—	—	—	7
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	7	—	1	3	—	—	—	3
Appendicitis	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Gastritis and Duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn) ...	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Liver	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Carry forward								

CAUSES OF DEATH (contd.)

	West Lothian	Armadale	Bathgate	Bo'ness	Linlithgow	South Queensferry	Whitburn	Landward
Brought forward								
Other Digestive Diseases	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	10	1	1	3	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Sepsis (including post- abortive Sepsis)	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	13	2	1	2	1	—	1	6
Birth injuries, post-natal Asphyxia, and atelectases	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	4
Pneumonia of newborn	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases peculiar to early In- fancy	15	4	—	1	—	—	1	9
Senility	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Causes Ill-defined and Unknown ...	14	2	1	2	3	—	—	6
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	—	1	1	—	—	1	8
Other Road Transport Accidents ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violence	27	3	2	7	2	—	—	13
All Causes	926	63	126	112	48	28	11	478

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR COUNTY (Landward and Burghal) per 1,000 Population

	1951	1950	Scotland 1951
Birth Rate (corrected)	19.1	21.2	17.7
Death Rate, all causes (corrected) ...	10.4	10.2	12.9
Death Rate Tuberculosis (corrected)—			
All forms	0.29	0.50	0.43
Respiratory	0.24	0.44	0.37
Non-Respiratory	0.05	0.06	0.06
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1000 live			
Births	33	30	37
Neo-natal Death Rate, per 1000 live			
Births	16	20	22
*Still Birth Rate	26	25	27

* The Still Birth Rate is calculated on all births ; others on live births only.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1951

Ages at Death	West Lothian	Armadales	Bathgate	Bo'ness	Linlithgow	South Queensferry	Whitburn	Landward
Under 1 ...	56	7	7	3	2	—	4	33
1—4 ...	23	3	2	3	1	—	—	14
5—9 ...	9	1	1	2	—	—	—	5
10—14 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15—24 ...	10	—	3	2	—	—	1	4
25—34 ...	21	3	1	4	—	1	1	11
35—44 ...	33	2	5	5	1	2	3	15
45—54 ...	80	8	13	8	4	7	4	36
55—64 ...	142	11	17	25	8	6	6	69
65—74 ...	257	12	39	40	14	4	11	137
75—84 ...	232	13	32	37	15	7	6	122
85 and over ...	61	3	6	12	3	1	5	31
All ages ...	926	63	126	142	48	28	41	478

INFANT MORTALITY

DEATHS CLASSIFIED		ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS					
Cause of Death		Under 1 week	1—4 weeks	1—3 m'ths	3—6 m'ths	6—12 m'ths	Total
Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Nonmeningococcal Meningitis	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Influenza ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia (except of newborn) ...	...	—	—	2	3	5	10
Pneumonia of newborn ...	...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other Respiratory diseases ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	...	2	—	—	—	1	3
Diarrhoea (except of newborn) ...	...	—	—	1	—	2	3
Prematurity ...	...	12	—	—	—	—	12
Congenital Malformations ...	...	3	—	1	2	2	8
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia, and atelectasis ...	...	5	—	2	—	—	7
Causes ill-defined and unknown ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accidental causes ...	...	—	—	3	2	—	5
Total ...	...	24	3	9	7	13	56

MATERNAL MORTALITY

(a) Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Deaths from other Puerperal causes ...	...	...	...	...	2

I.—MEDICAL SERVICES**I.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN****(1) ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICE**

The County Council does not at present maintain any ante-natal or post-natal clinics.

(2) CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

	No. of Clinics provided at the end of the year	No. of Children who first attended the Clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were:—		Total No. of attendances made during year by Children who at the end of the year were:—	
		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Local Health Authority Clinics ...	17	1064	223	12657	1993
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—

LIST OF CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	Situation of Clinic	Day of Meeting	Time of Meeting	Health Visitor in attendance	Doctor in attendance
Armadale	Dr Gardiner's Surgery	Every Wednesday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Stevenson	Gardiner
Bathgate	67 Mid Street	Every Thursday	2 p.m.—1 p.m.	Gillies	Rossie
Bathgate	West School	Every Tuesday	2.15 p.m.	Mackenzie	Rossie
Blackburn	Miners' Welfare Institute	2nd, 3rd, and 4th Wednesday of each month			
Blackridge	Public School	Every Thursday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Fleming	Lang
Bo'ness	Duchess Nina Home	Every Thursday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Brown	Hopkins
Broxburn	Community Centre	Every Thursday	2 p.m.	McCubbin	—
Fauldhouse	Public School	Every Thursday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Rogers	Scott
Harthill	Masonic Hall	Every Tuesday	2 p.m.	Sanderson	Nelson
Linlithgow	Masonic Hall	Every Wednesday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Dunn	—
Livingston Station (com. 12/10/51)	Institute	2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month	3 p.m.	Lumsden	Reid
Stoneyburn	R.C. School	2nd and 4th Friday of each month	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Glasgow	Lang
So. Queensferry	Burgh Chambers	Every Wednesday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Sanderson	Sherry
Seafield	Works Institute	Every Tuesday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Baikie	Hughes
Uphall	Community Centre, Broxburn	1st Wednesday of each month	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Fleming	Lang
Winchburgh	Public School	Every Tuesday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Glasgow	Thomson
		1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month			
Whitburn	7a East Main Street	Every Thursday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Lumsden	Gracie
			2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Dunn	Gilchrist

Details of Attendances at these Clinics are as follows:—

	Armada	Bathgate (Mid Street)	Bathgate (West School)	Blackburn	Blackridge	Bo'ness	Fauldhouse	Linlithgow	Liv'ston Stn. Comm. 12-10-51	Harthill	Stoneyburn	S. Queensferry	Broxburn	Seafield	Uphall	Winchburgh	Whitburn
(a) No. of Children Attending—																	
Under 1 year	115	91	60	84	50	114	66	51	10	20	51	19	77	18	89	36	113
Over 1 year	23	18	12	53	10	4	13	2	3	4	10	13	13	7	17	1	20
(b) Total No. of At- tendances of Children—																	
Under 1 year	1393	1209	670	640	619	1416	766	286	139	275	854	675	903	117	1187	230	1223
Over 1 year	207	91	119	115	95	108	231	4	14	5	407	273	93	25	89	14	103

(3) DENTAL CARE

Nil.

(4) MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

There are no Mother and Baby Homes in the County.

VITAMINS

GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR DISTRIBUTION OF CHEAP OR FREE MILK AND VITAMIN PREPARATIONS

At the end of the year there were 1,325 expectant mothers and 5,238 children in receipt of cheap milk, and 1 expectant mother and 34 children in receipt of free milk. The percentage of eligible participants making use of the vitamin scheme was 18.48% for orange juice, 23.79% for cod liver oil, and 22.09% for A. and D. tablets.

5 Layettes were supplied during the course of the year.

89 Maternity Outfits were supplied during the course of the year.

(5) DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF YEAR

There are no day or residential nurseries in the County.

II.—MIDWIFERY

- (i) Total number of births occurring in the area during year—that is, before correction for mother's residence:—
Live Births—1,378 Still Births—40 Total—1,418
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes):—
Live Births 633
Still Births 27
- (iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home:—
Live Births 745
Still Births 13
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

1	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1917			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and pres- ent at con- finement	Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement	Mid- wife alone (no doctor en- gaged)	Doctor and mid- wife en- gaged	Mid- wife alone (No doctor en- gaged)	With- out doctor or mid- wife	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (in- cluding those engaged on fee per case basis)	151	606	1	—	—	—	758
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organ- isations under ar- rangements made by the Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising Midwives ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Totals ...	151	606	1	—	—	—	758

(v) Medical Aid

- (a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section (22) (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a midwife :—
- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) for Domiciliary Cases ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (ii) for Institutional Cases ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
- (b) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year for cases where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service ... 134

(vi) Administration of Analgesics

- (a) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board, but including pupil midwives undergoing training on districts) 25
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) No. in (a) employed on local health authority work ... | 25 |
| (ii) No. in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... | Nil |

- (b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received training during the year 5
- (c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1951 12
- (i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) 12
- (ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work Nil
- (d) No. of sets on order at 31st December, 1951 Nil
- (e) No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... 99
- (f) No. of cases in which pethedine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... 264
- (vii) No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1951 ... 14

BOOKINGS

	1951	1950
District Nurses	466	599
Private Midwives	297	314

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

There were no cases notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA

	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
1. Notified by Doctors	—	1
2. Notified by Midwives	—	1
3. Admitted to Hospital	—	1
4. Number of Deaths	—	—

III.—HEALTH VISITING

No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year.

1. Health Visitors employed by the Authority	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 & 5		Tuberculosis Cases		Other Cases		Total Visits paid
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	140	261	1617	10546	195	10484	160	2361	251	765	26780
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IV.—HOME NURSING

No. of cases attended by Home Nurses (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses) under arrangements made under this Section

No. of Visits paid by Nurses to these Cases

(1)	(2)	(3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority ...	3315	48065
Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority ...	—	—

V.—DOMESTIC HELP

(i)	No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	...	...	65
	(a) Whole-time	...	...	21
	(b) Part-time	...	...	44
	(c) Retaining Fee basis	...	...	—
(ii)	No. of cases for which Helps were provided during the year	...	...	99
(iii)	No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—			
	(a) At home	...	...	11
	(b) In hospital	...	...	—
(iv)	Average period of assistance	...	...	243.9 hrs.

Of the 99 cases in which home helps were supplied, 60 cases were because of illness, 22 cases because of old age, 11 cases because of confinements, 4 because of tuberculosis, and 2 because of young children.

**DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLED HOME HELPS AS AT 31st DECEMBER,
1951, WITH MAXIMUM HOURS PER WEEK PREPARED TO WORK**

Location	18	11	12	40	36	30	21	20	8	Total
Armadale ...	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	7
Bathgate ...	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	10
Blackridge ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Blackburn ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Broxburn ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
Bo'ness ...	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	6
Fauldhouse ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Harthill ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Livingston Village ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Livingston Station ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Linlithgow ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Longridge ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stoneyburn ...	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4
Seafeld ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	6
So. Queensferry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uphall ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uphall Station ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
New Breich ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Winchburgh ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Whitburn ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	8
Kirkliston ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	23	2	2	6	8	9	11	4	—	65

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES IN WHICH HOME HELPS WERE SUPPLIED

Location	No. of Cases
Armadale ...	7
Bathgate ...	16
Blackridge ...	3
Blackburn ...	6
Broxburn ...	3
Bo'ness ...	7
Fauldhouse ...	3
Harthill ...	2
Livingston Village ...	2
Livingston Station ...	6
Longridge ...	—
Linlithgow ...	6
Stoneyburn ...	6
Seafeld ...	5
So. Queensferry ...	3
Uphall ...	1
Uphall Station ...	—
New Breich ...	1
Winchburgh ...	5
Whitburn ...	15
Kirkliston ...	1
Dechmont ...	1
	99

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Period 1st January to 31st December, 1951

Year of Birth	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Number of persons specially reported during period because of actual or alleged complication of vaccination
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	
1951	277	8	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
1950	182	1	—	35	—	—	—	1	—
1949	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1948	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1947	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
1946	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
1944	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1936 or earlier	10	3	1	2	48	26	45	6	—
Totals	487	12	1	80	52	28	54	8	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year, 1709 pre-school and 117 school children were immunised, and 1465 maintenance doses were given. The effect of immunisation is indicated by the following :—

Average		1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Notifications		326	170	81	106	83	16	40	26	10	—	—	—

B.C.G. VACCINATION

I. Number of contacts tuberculin tested under the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme :—

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Successfully Vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Nurses	1	65	1	13	—	7
(b) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Contacts	142	126	84	75	63	58
(d) Others	4	15	2	6	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS

Area	Notified in 1951		Total Cases Confirmed in Area	
	Respiratory	Non-Resp.	Respiratory	Non-Resp.
Landward ...	96	16	334	82
Armadale ...	9	4	42	8
Bathgate ...	27	—	103	13
Bo'ness ...	24	4	71	19
Linlithgow ...	4	3	27	5
So. Queensferry	3	1	22	2
Whitburn ...	10	2	45	10
	173	30	644	139

Number of Persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1951, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis

			under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
			Respiratory									
Notified in 1951	...	M.	—	6	8	2	26	8	10	8	2	70
		F.	—	3	5	4	48	26	11	4	2	103
Total Cases Confirmed in Area 31/12/51		M.	—	10	16	11	85	83	31	37	6	279
		F.	—	8	11	12	151	125	41	15	2	365
			Non-Respiratory									
Notified in 1951	...	M.	—	4	6	3	2	1	—	1	2	19
		F.	—	1	1	2	3	3	1	—	—	11
Total Cases Confirmed in Area 31/12/51		M.	—	3	7	10	17	3	2	6	4	52
		F.	—	2	13	13	33	12	6	6	2	87
			In Sanatoria				Admitted Discharged In Sanatoria					
			on 1st Jan.,				during or died				on 31st Dec.,	
			1951				1951				1951	
Males	...	...	66				50				54	
Females	...	...	69				75				64	
Children	...	...	20				23				17	
			155				148				135	
											168	

262 cases treated during 1951 suffered from Respiratory Tuberculosis, and 41 from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an Institution and death

No. of Persons who died from Tuberculosis	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of Persons who died from Tuberculosis	11	10	4	1
Not notified or notified only at or after death	3	1	1	—
Notified less than 1 month before death	2	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	1	1	1	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	—	—	2	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	1	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	—	2	—	1
Notified over 2 years before death ...	4	6	—	—
	11	10	4	1
No. who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	2	4	—	—
No. who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	1	—	—	—

Tuberculous Families re-housed in 1951 by reason of Priority Recommendation

Landward—

Whitburn District									
including Fauldhouse, Blackburn, and Stoneyburn ...								7	
Broxburn District									
including Uphall and Uphall Station								2	
Bathgate District								4	
Queensferry District									
including Winchburgh and Kirkliston								4	
Bo'ness District									
including Newtown, Castleloan, and Carriden								1	
Linlithgow District									
including Bridgend and Linlithgowbridge								0	
								—	18

Burghs—

Bathgate								4	
Armadale								3	
Whitburn								3	
Bo'ness								18	
Linlithgow								0	
South Queensferry								3	
								—	31
									49

ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT

195 Prescriptions were issued for Malt and Oil, and Halibut Oil Capsules, during the year at a cost of £52, 11s. 2½d.

SUPPLY OF BEDS AND BEDDING

4 Patients were supplied with Beds and Bedding at the cost of £50, 2s. 1d. In addition, 1 garden shelter was supplied on loan.

INSTITUTIONAL AFTER-CARE

1 Patient was admitted to Papworth Village Settlement during the year and is still in residence.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

The cases notified and confirmed during the year are shown on the appended table :—

	Landward	Armadae	Bathgate	Bo'ness	Linlithgow	South Queensferry	Whitburn	Total, 1951	Not admitted to Hospital	Total, 1950
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	8	2	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	44	2	3	3	—	—	4	56	15	10
Erysipelas	5	4	1	—	—	1	—	11	9	25
Jaundice, Acute Infective ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ...	36	9	5	1	—	3	3	57	32	48
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	10	8	1
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	6	2	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
Poliomyelitis, Acute	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11
Scarlet Fever	71	9	9	9	1	5	11	115	20	222
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	370	18	27	43	2	28	7	495	488	214
	542	50	47	60	3	39	26	767	579	537

The following Table shows the Landward distribution of the infectious disease notifications (excluding tuberculosis) :—

Parish of	Abercorn	Bathgate	Bo'ness	Dalmeny	Ecclesmachan	Livingston	Linlithgow	Kirkliston	Torphichen	Uphall	Whitburn	Total
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	25	2	—	1	—	4	12	44
Erysipelas	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ...	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	—	25	36
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	5	8	2	1	17	—	8	8	7	15	71
Whooping Cough	1	8	7	4	—	29	—	58	59	103	101	370
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1	16	18	6	26	53	1	72	71	118	160	542

VENEREAL DISEASES

Patients resident in West Lothian treated at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, during 1951 :—

				Approximate Number still attending at 31st December, 1951	
				Males	Females
		Males	Females	Total	
New Cases	...	82	41	123	26
Syphilis	...	10	7	17	28
Gonorrhoea	...	10	6	16	
Chancroid	...	—	—	—	
Non-Specific Disease	...	37	10	47	
Nil	...	25	18	43	

LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Lunatics and Mental Defectives dealt with for the
Year ended 31st December, 1951

				Age Group	Males	Females	Total
1. No. of lunatics removed to mental hospitals	...	...	...	Under 20	—	—	—
				20—30	2	—	2
				30—40	—	4	4
				40—50	3	1	4
				50—60	—	1	1
				60—70	—	1	1
				Over 70	2	2	4
					7	9	16

2. No. of voluntary patients removed to mental hospitals	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
3. No. of lunatics boarded out in private dwellings at 31st December, 1951	...	...	...	...	6	3	9

Mental Defectives—

4. No. of mental defectives removed to certified institutions	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
5. No. of mental defectives re-certified and detention continued	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
6. No. of new cases placed under guardianship	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7. No. of certified and uncertified mental defectives boarded out in private dwellings	...	...	...	...	21	27	48
8. No. on waiting lists for admission to certified institutions	...	...	...	...	15	1	16

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

91 Vessels arrived from foreign ports during 1951 ; all had clean bills of health. No action was necessary under the Port Sanitary Regulations.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Report for the year ending 31st July, 1951, prepared in accordance with instructions issued by the Department of Health for Scotland.

1. LIST OF STAFF

See County Medical Officer's Report.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS

Population of the Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,645
Number of Schools—							
(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(b) Junior Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(c) Senior Secondary (of which three have Primary Departments)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(d) 1. Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
2. Special Classes in ordinary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(e) In receipt of grant from Education Committee and under medical inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Children on the registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,123
Number of Children in average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,762

3. SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS

In the report for 1949 it was noted that the authority was to undertake an extensive building programme to replace out-of-date buildings and to accommodate the increasing school population. During the year under review, work was begun on the extension at Blackburn Public School, and the foundations were laid of the new school at Greenrigg and the R.C. School at Blackburn. It will be a considerable time before this extra accommodation will be available, and overcrowding in these and other areas will, for some years to come, be a problem impossible to solve without lowering accepted standards. Village and church halls used as classrooms are seldom satisfactory, and in these as in a few of the schools, the sanitary conveniences were not meant for the numbers now using them.

Shortage of accommodation has also a direct effect on the School Health Service. In a number of schools there has been encroachment and threatened further encroachment on clinics and rooms hitherto used as clinics. The arrangement of programmes for the various members of this staff had to be done to suit the days and hours when the clinics were available. The various health services for children are well patronised, but the clinic and waiting room accommodation is often far from ideal.

With one or two exceptions the schools were well cleaned. The buildings were kept in a good state of repair and recommendations by the school medical officers for minor repairs and improvements were dealt with by the County Architect. During the year under review a number of schools were redecorated either in whole or in part. Many old and dull buildings have been much improved in appearance by using attractive colour schemes and there is no doubt that colour plays a part in producing a happy atmosphere in the classroom.

4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

In the year under review there was no change in the organisation which was detailed in the report for the year ending 31st July, 1950.

A. System and Extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The following groups of children underwent systematic medical inspection :—

- (1) Entrants, i.e., children entering school life for the first time.
- (2) Pupils born in 1941.
- (3) Pupils born in 1937.
- (4) Pupils born in 1934.
- (5) Pupils born in 1943 (visual acuity and hearing only).
- (6) Other systematic examinations—pupils not previously subjected to detailed routine inspection, as well as those who, because of absence or for any other reason, were missed in the age group the previous year.

Special Examinations—Pupils examined at the request of teachers, parents, or nurses on account of suspected defect.

Re-examinations—Pupils found defective at previous inspections who are examined at each subsequent visit until the condition is remedied.

TREATMENT

Details of the arrangements for treatment of Minor Ailments, Eye Defects, Orthopaedic conditions, and Speech defects were given in the Annual Report for 1950.

B. System and Extent of Dental Inspection and Treatment

(Mrs Lonnon, County Dental Officer, has submitted the following report):—

The 1950-51 Session began with one dental officer available to inspect and treat 15,000 children. It was decided in 1951 to try to amplify the existing system of dental inspection and treatment in the County.

An agreement was reached between the Health Committee of the County Council and the Local Dental Committee that an Emergency Scheme should be prepared. The members of the Local Dental Committee offered to give part-time service for the treatment of children during school hours in their own surgeries, and the Health Committee agreed that the Dental Officer would inspect and refer to the practitioners children requiring treatment.

It was suggested that inspection should begin with children in the pre-qualifying class so that especial care of the permanent dentition could be taken to prevent decay and early loss with its subsequent devastating aftermath. The scheme was begun in June, 1951, and the first two schools to be inspected were Whitburn J.S. and Bo'ness Academy. These schools were chosen as they were considered to be in most urgent need of attention. The parents indicated on the acceptance cards which of the local practitioners they wished to treat their children and the cards were then sent to the appropriate dentist. The scheme worked smoothly. The acceptance rate was 72% as will be seen by Table Va, but the results can be judged better next term when the scheme will be in operation throughout the County.

The school dental service was carried on at the same time as the emergency dental service. The following schools were inspected and treated—Seafeld, Blackburn J.S., Blackburn R.C., Torphichen, Bathgate West, Bathgate Academy, and Bathgate J.S. The acceptance rate was 77%. As in previous years the policy has been continued in concentrating on the preservation of the teeth whenever this was possible by fillings in permanent and temporary teeth, and where this was inadvisable, by the use of silver nitrate.

There were eight regulation cases in which orthodontic appliances were inserted ; four of these were completely treated by the end of the session. There were also four cases referred to the Edinburgh Dental Hospital for treatment by Dr Russell Logan. In many others where the teeth were overcrowded or irregular the required space was found by the extraction of one or more permanent teeth.

The provision of treatment was appreciated by the parents, and this was shown when they came for advice and guidance about their children. Where the co-operation of the parents is freely given, the work of treating the children is made lighter by their cheerfulness and friendliness.

Once again the Headteachers and all the members of school staffs were most courteous at school inspections, and most helpful in making arrangements for children to attend for treatment.

C. School Nursing and Arrangements for Follow-up

See Annual Report for 1950.

D. Co-ordination with the Public Health Service

See Annual Report for 1950.

E. Co-operation with Voluntary Bodies and other outside Agencies

See Annual Report for 1950.

F. Co-operation with Teachers and Parents

The co-operation of the Rectors, Headteachers, and their assistants in all branches of the School Health Service is gratefully acknowledged. As in the past, their willing assistance made the work of the members of this staff a pleasure.

The parents take full advantage of the facilities offered by the Authority for treatment of various defects. Indeed, with the present staff it is impossible to meet the demand for treatment, and for both orthopaedic treatment and speech therapy there are considerable numbers on the waiting lists.

5. THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children examined in the routine groups was 3,627. Special examinations numbered 914.

CLOTHING

	Routine Cases		Special Cases
Insufficient	6	(0.16%)	5
In need of repair	1	(0.02%)	6
Dirty	18	(0.49%)	22
Footgear unsatisfactory	12	(0.33%)	17

There was an increase in the number of special cases referred on account of unsatisfactory clothing and footgear, but the total number was yet small.

CLEANLINESS

	Routine Cases		Special Cases
Head—			
Dirty	—	—	—
Verminous	7	(0.19%)	19
Nits	239	(6.58%)	296
Body—			
Dirty	14	(0.38%)	8
Verminous	—	—	—

Last year's overall improvement in cleanliness has not been maintained. This is disappointing as children found to have infected heads and those in contact with them are inspected regularly by the health

visitors. During the session they made 2,928 examinations and visited 188 homes to give personal advice to mothers on the method of treatment. One is forced to the conclusion that many parents treat this condition lightly.

CONDITION OF SKIN

				Routine Cases		Special Cases
Head—						
Ringworm	...	...	...	—	—	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	5	(0.13%)	6
Other Diseases	...	...	...	28	(0.77%)	12
Body—						
Ringworm	...	...	...	—	—	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	3	(0.08%)	3
Other Diseases	...	...	...	77	(2.12%)	15

The total incidence of skin conditions was low, although there has been a slight rise in both routine and special cases compared with last year's figures.

NUTRITION

				Routine Cases		Special Cases
Average	...	...	...	3,534	(97.43%)	—
Average minus	...	...	...	93	(2.56%)	3
Malnutrition	...	...	...	—	—	1

The percentage of children estimated to be below average in nutrition was again low. The heights and weights of those examined in the routine groups are given in Table VI, and these compare favourably with the heights and weights of the previous year.

NOSE, THROAT, AND GLANDS

				Routine Cases		Special Cases
Nose—						
Requiring observation	...	...	75	(2.06%)	2	
Requiring operation	...	...	96	(2.64%)	41	
Other conditions	...	...	12	(0.33%)	15	
Throat—						
Requiring observation	...	...	106	(2.92%)	12	
Requiring operation	...	...	132	(3.63%)	45	
Glands—						
Requiring observation	...	...	33	(0.90%)	11	
Requiring operation	...	...	—	—	—

Both in the routine groups and among the special examinations there were fewer children with defects of nose and throat.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
Blepharitis	16 (0.44%)	14
Conjunctivitis	6 (0.16%)	2
Corneal Opacities	— —	—
Strabismus	44 (1.21%)	7
Other Diseases	6 (0.16%)	5

The incidence of external eye conditions was again low.

VISION

As a result of routine inspection, 98 children were referred for refraction. Of the 1,210 children falling into the Fifth Age Group, whose vision was tested, 76 were referred for further examination. In all, 581 children were examined by refraction.

EARS

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
Otorrhoea	23 (0.79%)	19
Other conditions	166 (4.46%)	38

The percentage of cases of otorrhoea in routine groups was smaller this year—0.79% compared to 1.16% last year. The total number of other ear conditions was also lower.

HEARING

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
Grade I (Conversational voice heard at 20 ft. and over) ...	9 (0.63%)	11
Grade IIa (Can be educated in ordinary class if seated near the teacher)	1 (0.02%)	5
Grade IIb (Special School education required)	2 (0.05%)	—
Grade III (Special School education required)	— —	—

Four children were referred to the consultant for otological and audiometric examination, and on his recommendation one child was transferred to a school for the partially deaf, and one child was fitted with a hearing aid.

SPEECH

The majority of cases of speech defect are referred as special cases. At routine inspection only 46 cases were detected—13 stammerers and 33 with defective articulation.

Table VII gives details of the work done by the Speech Therapists.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITIONS

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
Backward	1 (0.02%)	—
Dull	4 (0.11%)	4
Mentally Defective, Educable ...	3 (0.08%)	1
Mentally Defective, Ineducable ...	1 (0.02%)	—
Nervous and unstable	5 (0.13%)	5
Difficult in behaviour	3 (0.08%)	1

Mental and nervous conditions noted at inspections remained practically the same as last year. Children in these categories are referred for investigation and assessment as specials, and 74 such cases were examined by the medical officers. In addition, 20 children were referred to Child Guidance Clinics in Edinburgh.

HEART AND CIRCULATION

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
(a) Organic Disease—		
Congenital	3 (0.08%)	1
Acquired	11 (0.30%)	1
(b) Functional Disease	15 (0.41%)	4

The incidence of organic heart disease showed little change compared to last year, but there was an increase in the percentage of those with functional disease (0.41% as compared with 0.28% last year).

LUNGS

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
Chronic Bronchitis	12 (0.33%)	3
Suspected Tuberculosis	2 (0.05%)	—
Other Diseases	48 (1.32%)	14

The incidence of abnormal conditions of the lungs was low.

DEFORMITIES

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
(a) Congenital	37 (1.02%)	2
(b) Acquired—		
Infantile Paralysis	1 (0.02%)	—
Probably Rickets	104 (2.86%)	5
Other causes	181 (4.99%)	53

The percentage of children found on routine medical inspection to have orthopaedic defects was slightly higher than the previous year (8.90% compared to 8.49%). The number of special cases rose from 21 to 60, and in addition many children were referred by family doctors and health visitors.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

From the statistics of this Annual Report it can be concluded that the general physical condition of the school children is satisfactory. Of the children examined in the routine groups, 69.83% were found to be free from defects; the figure for the previous year was 69.79%. The estimate of the nutritional state of the children and the average heights and weights compare favourably with last year's returns. The slight variation in the incidence of defects in the different groups in the preceding section is not significant compared with last year's figures.

The School Health Service is essentially a service to prevent illness and to ensure as far as possible that handicapped children are given suitable educational treatment. In Table IV it is recorded that 19 mentally handicapped children were being educated in ordinary classes. The reason for this is that there are no special classes for children in the Fauldhouse, Whitburn, Armadale or Blackridge areas, and no special classes in the County for Roman Catholic children. The figure 19 is a gross underestimate. Because of the lack of provision for mentally handicapped children, very few R.C. children are referred for mental assessment. During the session 74 children were referred by Headmasters because of educational retardation, and of these, 18 were transferred to special classes. Forty-six of these children proved to be above the level of intelligence suitable for our special classes, but because of dullness or some special educational difficulty such as inability to read, they could not benefit from ordinary class tuition. Unfortunately there are no special arrangements for children with these disabilities.

The aim of the orthopaedic service provided by the Authority is to treat slight defects as early as possible in order to prevent handicap and deformity in later life, as well as to supervise and guide into suitable employment those more severely affected. The number of cases under care indicates that this service is fully appreciated.

Speech defect can also be a real handicap, and in spite of strenuous work on the part of the two speech therapists there were 241 children awaiting treatment at the end of the year.

By next session it is hoped that arrangements will be completed for the audiometric testing of the hearing of school children. By this more accurate method of testing, children with minor degrees of hearing loss will be assured of early medical investigation and consideration in the classroom.

During the session, 20 children were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic in Edinburgh. Emotional difficulties and behaviour problems are much more common than this figure would indicate. Only the more severe cases are referred, as the Child Guidance Clinic staff is not able to cope with the home visitation necessary in such cases. The

appointment of a psychiatric social worker in the County to work with the psychiatrist at the clinic would be valuable, not only for the care of the disturbed children, but also for the aftercare of mentally handicapped pupils on attaining school leaving age.

Much is being done, but much yet remains to be done to ensure that every child may develop to the best of his capacity.

6. MEDICAL TREATMENT

A. MINOR AILMENTS

Conditions	Number of Cases				Number of Attendances
Cuts, Bruises, etc.	4,116				10,436
Ears, Nose, etc.	334				1,346
Eyes	151				369
Diseases of the Skin—					
Ringworm (scalp)	—				—
Ringworm (body)	1				1
Scabies	5				14
Impetigo	125				451
Other Diseases	262				732
Total	4,894				13,349

B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

No. of Cases examined for the first time	377
No. of Cases re-examined	204
Total	581

No. of Cases where glasses were prescribed	473
Glasses or change of lenses not prescribed	108

Treatment of Squint.—Amblyopia was treated by occlusion and cases suitable for operative correction were referred to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

C. OPERATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

No. of children treated by operation	207
---	-----

Children requiring the removal of tonsils and/or adenoids were referred to the family doctor, who arranged for operation.

D. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS : SPECIALIST TREATMENT

(1)

No. of cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeons—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Post-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Total								<hr/> 1,528 <hr/>

No. of New Cases—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Post-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								<hr/> 599 <hr/>

No. of Old Cases—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Post-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total								<hr/> 929 <hr/>

No. of Attendances—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,334
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
Post-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Total								<hr/> 3,059 <hr/>

No. of Admissions to hospital—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total								<hr/> 24 <hr/>

No. of Cases X-rayed—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Post-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total								<hr/> 263 <hr/>

No. of Cases Discharged 53

(2)

Record of Work Done by Physiotherapists

No. of Cases treated in Clinics—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Post-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								332

Attendances at Clinics—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,040
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
Post-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								9,493

Treatments in the home	...	...	...	...	...	...	761
No. of Plasters applied	...	...	...	...	...	...	106

E. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No. inoculated for first time (2 doses)	...	...	...	...	...	102
No. of maintenance doses	...	...	...	...	...	1,287

(Pre-school children immunised not included)

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Details of the year's work are given in Table V.

8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

(a) Physically Defective Children—

Severely Crippled Children.—Two boys were in residence at the Trefoil School, Polkemmet.

Epileptic Children.—One boy and one girl were educated in the Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir.

Other Physical Defects.—One asthmatic girl was admitted to Castlecraig Residential School, Peeblesshire.

(b) 1. Blind Children—

One boy and one girl were in residence in the Royal Blind School, Craigmillar, Edinburgh, during the session.

2. Partially Sighted Children—

Two boys were admitted to the same school during the session.

(c) 1. Deaf, and Deaf-Mute Children—

Donaldson's School for the Deaf, Edinburgh—

Ten children (eight boys and two girls) were in residence at the beginning of the session. During the session, two boys reached school leaving age.

Langside School for the Deaf, Glasgow—

There was one girl in this school at the beginning of the session, and during the session another girl was admitted.

St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross, Glasgow—

There was one girl in residence here at the beginning of the session, and during the session there were no admissions or discharges.

2. Partially Deaf Children—

St. Giles School, Edinburgh—

Six children, three girls and three boys, attended this school as day pupils during the year.

St. Vincent's School, Glasgow—

Two partially deaf children, a girl and a boy, were admitted to this residential school during the course of the year.

(d) Mentally Handicapped Children—

There are five Special Classes in the County for the education of mentally handicapped children. The numbers in attendance at these classes during the session are given in Table VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Additional Medical Examinations—

1. Candidates for Pre-Nursing Course	...	...	...	10
2. Candidates for Pre-Apprenticeship Courses	...	...	...	28
3. Applicants for attendance at School Holiday Camps	1,135			
4. Number of examinations of pre-school children at				
Wallhouse Residential Centre	...	...	...	33

(b) Examinations of Children suspected of being mentally handicapped—

Seventy-four children were examined and of these seven were found to be ineducable, and 21 mentally handicapped, of whom 18 were transferred to Special Classes.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

Arrangements have been made for the mobile radiography unit of the Regional Hospital Board to visit the County annually to X-ray pupils of school leaving age. In the session under review, seven days

were allocated for this work. The unit was set up at Linlithgow Academy, Bo'ness Academy, Bathgate Junior Secondary School, St. Mary's Secondary School, Bathgate, and at Broxburn High School. The children were brought by 'bus to these centres from the junior secondary schools. X-ray examination was also offered to the teaching staff throughout the County, to members of the school health service, the school meals service, janitors, and cleaners. In all, 1,642 pupils and 307 adults were X-rayed. Among the pupils four cases of early tuberculosis were discovered.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE OF THE CHILDREN

See Annual Report for 1947-48.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Instruction in the simple rules of healthy living is given daily by the teachers in primary schools and by the teachers of physical education. It is recognised that the best way to teach healthy living is to make it an integral part of general education. School camps also offer splendid opportunities for instruction in personal and communal hygiene. In addition, the Scottish Council for Health Education offer the services of their lecturer for one week each year. This year the lecturer, Dr McAllan, visited the County in September, and a show of health films suitable for senior pupils, followed by a talk, was given at each of the following schools :—Bathgate Academy, Lindsay High School, Bo'ness Academy, Broxburn High School, and Armadale, Fauldhouse, Whitburn, Winchburgh, Broxburn R.C., and South Queensferry Junior Secondary Schools. Blackness, Newhouses, Livingston Station, Longridge, and Westfield Schools were also visited, where Dr McAllan gave interesting short talks to the young pupils. The teachers reported that Dr McAllan had interested and responsive audiences.

SCHOOL HOLIDAY CAMPS

The Education Committee again booked accommodation at holiday camps owned by the Scottish National Camps Association, this year at Abington and Gorebridge, and 1,049 children enjoyed a week's holiday at one or other of these camps. The children benefited from and enjoyed this healthy and happy holiday.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE I

Total number of children examined at :—

A.

	Systematic Examinations			Other Systematic Examinations		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals
Entrants	717	696	1413	41	55	96
Second Age Group ...	510	545	1055	110	109	219
Third Age Group ...	610	460	1070	50	73	123
Fourth Age Group ...	51	38	89	3	—	3
Totals	1888	1739	3627	204	237	441
Fifth Age Group (Vision and Hearing only) ...	605	605	1210	147	133	280
Grand Totals ...	2493	2344	4837	351	370	721

B. Other Examinations—

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Special Examinations ...	369	545	914
Re-Examinations	2682	2757	5439
Totals	3051	3302	6353

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations
who were notified to parents as requiring treatment—

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Entrants	52	51	103
Second Age Group ...	25	31	56
Third Age Group ...	22	45	67
Fourth Age Group ...	3	5	8
Totals	102	132	234
Fifth Age Group ...	35	40	75
	137	172	309
Special Cases	140	130	270
	277	302	579

(Exclusive of mentally handicapped children)

TABLE II

Systematic Examinations

Return of number and percentage of individual children
in each group suffering from particular defects

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Examined	717	696	510	545	610	460	51	38	1888	1739
Nature of Defects found										
1. Clothing Unsatisfactory—										
Insufficient	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	6
Ragged	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dirty	7	1	5	4	—	1	—	—	12	6
Totals	7	1	6	7	—	3	—	1	13	12
%	(0.56)		(1.23)		(0.28)		(1.12)		(0.68)	
Footgear Unsatisfactory—										
	3	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	9	3
%	(0.28)		(0.37)		(0.37)		—		(0.33)	
3. Uncleanliness—										
Head—										
Dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nits	13	70	7	78	—	71	—	—	20	219
Verminous	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	4
Body—										
Dirty	3	1	3	1	6	—	—	—	12	2
Verminous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	73	10	80	6	72	—	—	35	225
%	(6.51)		(8.53)		(7.28)		—		(7.16)	
4. Skin—										
Head—										
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1
Other Diseases ...	7	5	4	3	3	5	—	1	14	14
Body—										
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
Other Diseases ...	15	8	14	15	9	14	—	2	38	39
Totals	25	15	18	19	14	19	—	3	57	56
%	(2.83)		(3.50)		(3.08)		(3.36)		(3.11)	
5. Nutrition—										
Slightly Defective ..	18	34	5	9	9	18	—	—	32	61
Bad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	18	34	5	9	9	18	—	—	32	61
%	(3.68)		(1.32)		(2.52)		—		(2.56)	

TABLE II (continued)

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Examined	717	696	510	545	610	460	51	38	1888	1739
Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy—	13	11	8	15	7	4	—	—	28	30
%	(1.69)		(2.18)		(1.02)		—		(1.59)	
Naso-Pharynx—										
Nose—										
Observation ...	29	31	8	2	1	4	—	—	38	37
Treatment ...	44	33	10	7	—	2	—	—	54	42
Other Diseases ...	3	3	1	—	3	2	—	—	7	5
Throat—										
Observation ...	32	44	7	12	2	9	—	—	41	65
Treatment ...	54	37	19	14	—	8	—	—	73	59
Glands—										
Observation ...	13	6	4	7	2	1	—	—	19	14
Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	175	154	49	42	8	26	—	—	232	222
%	(23.28)		(8.62)		(3.17)		—		(12.51)	
Eyes—										
(a) External Diseases										
Blepharitis ...	4	2	2	1	3	4	—	—	9	7
Conjunctivitis ...	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus ...	13	15	4	7	2	3	—	—	19	25
Other Diseases ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
Totals	21	22	7	8	5	9	—	—	33	39
%	(3.04)		(1.42)		(1.30)		—		(1.98)	
Nature of Defects found										
Eyes—										
(b) Visual Acuity*										
Fair, 6/9 or 6/12	—	—	8	13	17	24	3	2	28	39
%	—		(1.99)		(3.83)		(5.61)		(3.02)	
Bad, 6/18 or worse	—	—	2	10	10	10	2	3	14	23
%	—		(1.13)		(1.86)		(5.61)		(1.67)	
Recommended for Refraction ...	2	10	13	16	16	34	3	4	34	64
%	(0.81)		(2.71)		(4.67)		(7.86)		(2.70)	
Ears—										
(a) Diseases—										
Otorrhoea ...	4	3	1	2	10	3	—	—	15	8
Other Diseases ...	28	14	33	42	14	34	—	1	75	91
Totals	32	17	34	44	24	37	—	1	90	99
%	(3.46)		(7.39)		(5.70)		(1.12)		(5.21)	

*Number Examined—Boys 1171, Girls 1043, Total 2214

TABLE II (continued)

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Examined	717	696	510	545	610	460	51	38	1888	1739
(b) Defective Hearing										
Grade I	1	—	1	2	—	5	—	—	2	7
Grade IIa	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Grade IIb	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Grade III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	2	3	—	6	—	—	3	9
%	(0.07)		(0.47)		(0.56)		—		(0.33)	
10. Speech—										
Defective Articulation	18	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	21	12
Stammering	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	10	3
Totals	23	11	5	3	2	1	1	—	31	15
%	(2.40)		(0.75)		(0.28)		(1.12)		(1.26)	
11. Mental and Nervous condition—										
Backward	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dull	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Mentally Defective (Educable)	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2
Mentally Defective (Ineducable) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Highly Nervous	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	2
Difficult in Behaviour	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals	4	2	4	2	2	3	—	—	10	7
%	(0.42)		(0.56)		(0.46)		—		(0.46)	
12. Circulatory System										
(a) Organic Heart Disease—										
Congenital	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Acquired	1	1	4	3	2	—	—	—	7	4
(b) Functional Conditions	3	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	6	9
Totals	6	7	6	7	3	—	—	—	15	14
%	(0.92)		(1.23)		(0.28)		—		(0.79)	
13. Lungs—										
Chronic Bronchitis	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	4
Suspected Tuberculosis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases	14	13	3	6	8	4	—	—	25	23
Totals	22	16	5	6	8	5	—	—	35	27
%	(2.68)		(1.04)		(1.21)		—		(1.70)	

TABLE II (continued)

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Examined	717	696	510	545	610	460	51	38	1888	1739
4. Deformities—										
(a) Congenital ...	12	6	7	3	—	9	—	—	19	18
(b) Acquired—										
Infantile Paralysis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Probable Rickets..	49	46	3	4	—	2	—	—	52	52
Other Causes ...	40	26	19	32	27	34	2	1	88	93
Totals	102	78	29	39	27	45	2	1	160	163
%	(12.73)		(6.44)		(6.72)		(3.37)		(8.90)	
5. Infectious Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
%	(0.07)		—		—		—		(0.02)	
6. Other Diseases or Defects—	24	15	16	11	9	12	—	—	49	38
%	(2.76)		(2.55)		(1.96)		—		(2.39)	

TABLE III
Systematic Medical Examination

Classification	Entrants		2nd Age Gp.		3rd Age Gp.		4th Age Gp.		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I. Free from defects	881	62.34	787	74.59	791	73.92	74	83.14	2533	69.83
II. (a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without lenses	—	—	21	1.99	41	3.83	5	5.61	67	1.81
(b) Condition of mouth and teeth requiring treatment	18	1.27	11	1.04	4	0.37	—	—	33	0.90
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	1.27	32	3.03	45	4.20	5	5.61	100	2.71
III. Suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated in a few weeks	350	24.77	131	12.41	121	11.30	3	3.37	605	16.68
IV. (a) Defects less remediable than those mentioned in II and III where complete cure or restoration of function is considered possible	150	10.61	79	7.18	96	8.97	7	7.86	332	9.15
(b) Defects less remediable than those mentioned in II and III where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	11	0.99	26	2.46	17	1.58	—	—	57	1.57
Total	161	11.50	105	9.94	113	10.55	7	7.86	389	10.72
Totals	1113		1055		1070		89		3627	

TABLE IV

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area

Disability				At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At no School or Institution	Total
1. Blind ... ..	...	...	...	—	2	—	2
2. Partially Sighted—							
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition ...				3	2	—	5
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school ...				2	—	—	2
3. Deaf—							
Grade I				25	—	—	25
Grade IIa				10	—	—	10
Grade IIb				2	8	—	10
Grade III				—	13	—	13
4. Defective Speech—							
(a) Defects of Articulation requiring special educational measures ...				685	—	—	685
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures				159	—	—	159
5. Mentally Defective—							
(Children between 5 and 16 years)							
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)				19	62	1	82
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50) ...				1	4	32	37
6. Epilepsy—							
(a) Mild and occasional ...				7	—	—	7
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)				2	2	—	4
7. Physically Defective—							
(Children between 5 and 16 years)							
(a) Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)				9	—	—	9
(b) General Orthopaedic conditions				1143	2	1*	1149
(c) Organic heart disease ...				37	—	—	37
(d) Other causes of ill-health				24	1	—	25
8. Multiple Defects—							
i				—	—	2	2
iii				—	—	1	1
v				1	5	—	6
vii				1	—	—	1
xi				8	—	—	8

*Pupils receiving home tuition.

TABLE V
Dental Inspection and Treatment

Number of Children who were :—

1. Inspected by Dental Officers—			Systematic Examinations	Special and Emergency Cases
	Age			
	5	...	304	3
	6	...	253	14
	7	...	264	16
	8	...	230	16
	9	...	240	18
	10	...	255	18
	11	...	314	15
	12	...	376	10
	13	...	197	7
	14	...	163	16
	15	...	159	1
Total			2755	134
2. (a)	Found to require treatment	...	1341	132
(b)	Accepting treatment (75.0%)	...	1002	132
3.	Actually treated by S.D.O.'s	...	942	120
4.	Number of attendances made by children for treatment	...	1875	278
5.	Fillings—			
	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	584	47
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	31	3
6.	Extractions—			
	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	94	26
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	1007	127
7.	Number of administrations of a general anaesthetic for extractions	...	—	—
8.	Other Operations—			
	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	429	39
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	172	5
	Scalings and Cleanings	...	336	4
	Gum Treatments	...	141	32
	Dentures	...	—	1
	Orthodontic Appliances	...	4	4
9.	Half-days devoted to inspection	...	19	
	Half-days devoted to treatment	...	347	
10.	Number of children treated under private arrangements	...	138	

TABLE Va
Emergency School Dental Service

			No. Inspected	
Age			Whitburn J.S.	Bo'ness Academy
9	...	...	3	—
10	...	...	73	—
11	...	...	87	—
12	...	...	64	61
13	...	...	55	199
14	...	...	45	197
15	...	...	6	69
Total			333	526

No. Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	859
No. Requiring Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Percentage Requiring Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
No. Accepting Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	412
Percentage Accepting Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Half-days devoted to Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

TABLE VI
Average Heights and Weights

		Number Measured	Average Age		Average Height (inches)	Average Weight (pounds)
			Years	Months		
Boys	...	149	4	9	42.46	40.78
	...	542	5	4	42.91	43.45
	...	18	6	1	44.55	47.88
	...	3	7	5	46.00	50.33
	...	335	9	7	52.38	65.26
	...	174	10	1	53.12	68.64
	...	14	12	10	58.42	86.64
	...	541	13	6	59.64	93.26
	...	55	14	0	60.96	104.45
	...	49	16	6	67.93	140.26
	...	2	17	0	67.50	152.00
Girls	...	125	4	9	41.08	39.63
	...	553	5	4	42.43	41.75
	...	16	6	2	43.87	43.93
	...	—	7	0	—	—
	...	351	9	7	51.47	62.79
	...	193	10	1	52.63	65.35
	...	24	12	10	58.54	84.38
	...	375	13	6	60.24	99.27
	...	61	14	1	61.13	103.85
	...	38	16	6	64.10	125.57
	...	—	17	0	—	—

TABLE VII
Speech Defects

		No. of Cases	No. of Cases Treated	No. of Cases Awaiting Treatment	No. of Attendances	No. of Cases Discharged
Stammering	...	173	121	52	920	8
Defective Articulation	...	824	635	189	5052	83
		997	756	241	5972	91

TABLE VIII

Special Schools or Classes

	Bathgate P.S.	Blackburn P.S.	Bo'ness P.S.	Bridgend P.S.	Broxburn P.S.
No. on Roll at commencement of Session ...	15	19	11	7	14
No. on Roll at close of Session ...	17	18	14	7	18
No. of M.D. Children in Class ...	18	22	17	8	18
No. of very dull children in Class ...	—	—	1	—	2
Attendance % ...	92.8	83.7	80.6	86.4	92.8
Range of I.Q.'s ...	52—72	55—73	60—78	49—75	?—90
Range of Ages (actual) ...	8—14	11—15	9—15	11—16	8—15
No. leaving during year ...	1	4	4	1	2
No. admitted during year ...	3	3	7	1	6

TABLE IX

Health Visitors—Follow-up Visits

CLEANLINESS			MEDICAL DEFECTS	
Inspections	Re-Examinations	Home Visits	Re-Examinations	Home Visits
2012	916	188	1078	229

The Health Visitors also assisted at 225 Immunisation and Eye Clinics.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Mr J. Splitt, County Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows on the Landward Area of the County :—

WATER SUPPLY

Supplies for the County are derived from Baddinsgill Reservoir in the Parish of West Linton, Peeblesshire ; Forrestburn Reservoir in the Parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire ; Binny Reservoir in the Parish of Uphall, West Lothian ; underground tanks in the Parish of Torphichen, West Lothian ; Beecraigs Reservoir in the Parish of Linlithgow ; and Morton Reservoir in the Parish of Kirknewton, Midlothian.

There has been no material change in the distribution throughout the County, gravitation water being available in all but the higher reaches of the County, and supplies have been well maintained.

Samples for bacteriological examination are taken by the County Water Department once per month at every Reservoir, and once per week at Torphichen. Chemical samples are obtained twice per year from each source, the results being passed to the Medical Officer of Health for his consideration.

Where areas have been or are being extended for housing development, the necessary extensions to water mains were undertaken.

The County Water Engineer reports that chlorination plants are still operating in a temporary manner due to scarcity of relative materials for permanent plants.

The Engineer also reports that existing mechanical filtering plant at Forrestburn is being replaced by more modern plant, the work being well advanced.

At Morton Reservoir the construction of slow sand filters is in process, with good progress being made.

DRAINAGE

There are twenty-two Special Drainage Districts within the County, being situated at—Armadale, West End ; Bathville ; Blackness ; Blackburn ; Blackridge ; Broxburn (including Uphall, Uphall Station, and Dechmont) ; Burnside ; Carriden ; East Whitburn ; Fauldhouse ; Kirkliston ; Linlithgowbridge ; Livingston Station ; Lanrigg ; Muirhouses ; Newtown ; Newton ; Seafeld ; Stoneysburn ; Torphichen ; White-side ; and Winchburgh.

Private drainage systems are in operation in the following small villages—Breich ; Bridgend, by Linlithgow ; Dalmeny ; Greenrigg, Harthill ; Philpstoun ; Roman Camp, Broxburn ; Westfield ; and Woodend, Armadale.

The sewerage systems and sewage disposal works have been maintained in as satisfactory a state as is possible.

In several areas these services are working to more than full capacity, involving at times surcharging of sewers and excessive overflows on sewers and at the sewage works.

Consulting Engineers have been appointed who have submitted reports with respect to Broxburn, Livingston Station, and Bridgend, while reports are awaited with respect to Blackburn and Fauldhouse. The Engineers have also been instructed to report on the drainage facilities at Kirkliston, Blackridge, Carriden, and Seafield.

It has to be reported that during the year 1951, plans of proposed sewage disposal works for Dalmeny were approved, and it has been arranged to commence construction of these works early in the new year.

Dealing with Bridgend, I have to record that during the year the septic tank serving the village collapsed, with the result that the sewage is being discharged in a crude state into the Haugh Burn, which is almost dry at some months of the year. This, together with a proposal to extend the housing development in the area, makes it imperative that sanction should be given at an early date by the Department of Health to enable the County Council to proceed with the construction of new sewage works.

Where housing developments have been taking place, the sewerage systems have been suitably extended.

SCAVENGING

There are twenty-four Special Scavenging Districts within the County, being situated as follows—Armadale, West End ; Bathville ; Blackburn ; Blackridge ; Blackness ; Bridgend, Linlithgow ; Broxburn (including Uphall, Uphall Station, Dechmont, Roman Camp, and East Burnside) ; Carriden ; Dalmeny ; East Whitburn ; Fauldhouse ; Kirkliston ; Linlithgowbridge ; Livingston Station ; Lanrigg ; Muirhouses ; Newtown ; Newton ; Seafield ; Stoneyburn ; Torphichen ; Westfield ; Whiteside ; and Winchburgh.

Work in the various districts was carried out satisfactorily during the year, the methods adopted in the various districts being as follows—

Broxburn Area. — Cleansing is carried out by direct labour, the refuse being collected daily and disposed of in coups which are properly fenced and kept so as to cause least possible nuisance. The service given is satisfactory.

For the collection, 1-S.D. Freighter and 1 Dennis refuse collection vehicle are used.

The scheme of salvaging wastepaper recommenced during the previous year has proved to be very satisfactory, the response from householders, shopkeepers, and tenants of business premises being most gratifying.

During the year, 118 tons, 14 cwts., 2 qrs. was collected and salvaged.

Whitburn and Livingston District Council Area. — This area comprises Fauldhouse, Lanrigg, Stoneyburn, East Whitburn, Blackburn, Seafeld, and Livingston Station, and is serviced by direct labour, the two vehicles in use being of Dennis make.

The coups serving this area are maintained in a reasonable manner and no complaints have been received as to any nuisance arising therefrom.

During the year arrangements were made for the use of old gravel quarry at Fauldhouse for use as a refuse coup, and tipping facilities have therefore been ensured in this area for many years.

Negotiations also took place with regard to extending the refuse coup at Stoneyburn, and in this case also, tipping facilities are ensured over a long period.

Whiteside District. — This small area is serviced by the adjoining Burgh of Bathgate, by agreement with the Town Council.

The remaining districts are serviced by contractors, whose work is supervised to ensure that a reasonable service is being maintained and that the depositing of refuse on the various coups is carried out in a reasonable manner.

Scavengers are employed throughout the districts to sweep streets and roadways and to assist, where necessary, in the collection of refuse.

Scavenging in the small villages of Breich, Greenrigg, and Philpstoun is undertaken and carried out satisfactorily by the property owners.

During the year 1951, collections of wastepaper in areas other than Broxburn, were as follows :—

Whitburn and Livingston area—23 tons, 10 cwts.

Linlithgowbridge area—1 ton, 1 cwt., 1 qr.

Bridgend area—1 ton, 1 cwt., 2 qrs.

Torphichen and Westfield area—2 tons, 15½ cwts.

Blackridge area—1 ton, 9 cwts.

In the northern part of the County, where refuse collection is largely carried out by contractors, salvage collections were carried out by the contractors concerned, and disposed of privately.

During the year, full consideration was given by the County Council to the formation of a Special Scavenging District to include the whole landward area of the County. It was finally determined to form all villages not already so formed into Special Scavenging Districts, and thereafter combine all individual Special Scavenging Districts into one district. At the end of the year all reports had been made and decisions taken with the purpose of having all formalities completed and the scheme put into operation on 16th May next.

From a public health outlook, this scheme is welcomed, giving this Department, as it will, oversight of all refuse collection in every village in the landward area of the County.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

This matter is dealt with fully by the Medical Officer of Health in his report, and I have only to record that during the year, 205 visits were made by members of the staff investigating the cases for report to the Medical Officer of Health.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one offensive trade within the landward area of the County, being a fertiliser plant situated at Cawburn, Drumshoreland, Broxburn. Considering the nature of work carried out at this factory, the premises are reasonably well maintained.

NUISANCES

5 written intimations referring to nuisances were issued under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. These related to defective drains, choked w.c.'s, and insanitary ashpits.

4 statutory notices in terms of Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served following non-compliance of intimations under Section 19 regarding public health nuisances.

Several other nuisances observed and reported were abated by negotiation and without the issue of written notices.

2 intimations were issued during the year under Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, with respect to dangerous buildings, following which suitable action was taken by the responsible party.

BURIALS

During the year, 14 burials were arranged by the County Welfare Officer at the instance of the Local Authority in terms of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

BURIAL GROUNDS

Burial grounds continue to be well cared for, and no cause for complaint has arisen other than a recurrence of complaint of water in lairs at Fauldhouse Cemetery. Excavations indicate the presence of a "pocket" of water at a depth of 4 to 5 feet in a small area on the south boundary of the extended portion of the cemetery. This is contrary to conditions found when trial pits were excavated during the initial survey of the ground. Further instructions have been given to the Superintendent with a view to avoiding the small area involved.

Surveys were carried out during the year with respect to extension of cemetery at Kirkliston, but the matter has not yet been concluded. Difficulty has been experienced by the County Council in obtaining the necessary consents as required by the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855, which, in my opinion, is in need of amendment.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year complaints have not been so numerous as in previous years concerning smoke and fume nuisances arising from colliery waste bings at various collieries.

At Whitrigg Colliery smoke and fumes are still most noticeable, but due to the fact that there is no large number of dwellings close to the colliery in the line of the prevailing winds, no serious complaints have been made. Special efforts were made by the National Coal Board during the year with respect to controlling and watering the bing with improved results, although there is still justification for complaint.

The various bings are, however, under constant observation, and any excessive pollution noted will be taken up with the National Coal Board.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is one common lodging house in the landward area, situated in Broxburn. It is suitably constructed and equipped for the purpose and provides accommodation for 95 lodgers.

SCHOOLS

The schools within the County are under the charge of the County Architect who is responsible for their maintenance, but arrangements have been made for inspections of sanitary accommodation to be carried out by the Sanitary Department as from the beginning of 1952.

FACTORIES

There are now 156 factories within the landward area of the County, many of which were visited during the year, the number of inspections being 141. In 1 instance defect in sanitary accommodation was taken up with the owner, with resultant improvements.

RIVERS POLLUTION

Regular examination of streams was carried out during the year by the Rivers Pollution Inspector, and where evidence of pollution was observed, contact was made with the offending party with a view to remedial action being taken.

As usual, the main causes for complaint arise from the effluents discharged from various collieries and in this respect I wish to record that so far no beneficial result seems to have been obtained following representation by neighbouring authorities to the Department of Health.

Pollution is still being experienced from Westfield Paper Mill, where extensive alterations to premises are still in progress. Some improvement has been effected by the installation of an "enclosed" type of papermaking machine, but much remains to be done. The Company has been advised to contact the British Paper and Board Industry Research Association in order that a remedy may be found and the best means obtained for treating the effluent from the mill. The Company, once suitable means of treatment is recommended by the Research Board, will carry out all necessary works as soon as possible.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The Rat Officer employed by the County Council was engaged throughout the year in rat disinfection and examination of houses infested with mice, cockroaches, bugs, etc.

Appropriate action was taken at affected premises, and in addition, periodic gassing, bait laying, and trapping operations took place at the various refuse coups.

The number of properties, etc., examined by the Rat Officer during the year was 940, on which 2,612 inspections were made. The result of his labours, so far as destruction of rats was concerned, is summed up as follows :—

Estimated number of rats destroyed	...	...	...	5,133
Of these, there were—				
Trapped	...	...	...	342
Poisoned	...	...	...	78
Gassed	...	...	...	3,200
Killed during threshings	...	...	...	1,513

In one month alone, 588 rats were destroyed during threshing operations.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

During the year, 297lb of canned meat were seized at the slaughter-houses and condemned by the Meat Inspector as being unfit for human consumption.

10 cwts., 8lb of tinned foods and 1 ton, 15 cwts., 1 st. of other foods were seized and condemned by the Sanitary Department as being unfit for human consumption, being a total of 2 tons, 5 cwts., 1 st., 8lb.

FOOD HYGIENE

Apart from general inspections of premises, no special work was carried out during the year with respect to Food Hygiene, with the exception that the Medical Officer of Health was furnished with list of butchers, bakers, and other food shops for the purpose of displaying notice that dogs should not be allowed in such premises.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two public slaughterhouses in the County, one at Linlithgow and one at Armadale, both of which are maintained by the Town Councils of the Burghs concerned.

Statement for the year in relation to the number of animals slaughtered and the weight of condemnations for each slaughterhouse is as follows :—

Number of Animals—

Linlithgow—

Class of Animals			Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Weight (in lbs) of Con- demned Meat and Offals	
					Partially Condemned	
Cattle	...	...	2,086	10	46	} 28,099
Calves	...	...	241	2	—	
Sheep	...	...	7,354	5	7	
Pigs	...	...	62	2	5	

Armadale—

Cattle	2,238	34	27	} 41,419
Calves	...	...	1,845	38	1
Sheep	...	...	8,522	20	7
Pigs	...	...	108	8	5

No change has taken place since last report on the method of conveyance of meat, the existing arrangements being considered fairly satisfactory until such time as special vehicles for the purpose are provided.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACT, 1914

Routine inspections of dairy premises continue to be carried out, defects found being dealt with by the farmers in a fairly satisfactory manner.

During the year, major improvements were effected at 12 premises, which are now in compliance with the Dairy Bye-laws.

Other 11 premises, being 10 of producers and 1 of retailer, have been examined, sketch plans prepared, and the question of extensive alterations taken up with the dairymen involved.

From this it will be noted that the steady progress of previous years is being maintained.

There are 189 registered milk producers in the County, being 29 producer-retailers and 160 producers only.

11 dealers resident in the County and 7 dealers from outwith the County retail milk throughout the area.

These numbers exclude the retail service of Armadale, Bathgate, Broxburn, Bo'ness, Crofthead, Hillwood, West Benhar, and West Calder Co-operative Societies with their various branches.

The number of cows in registered dairy premises is approximately 4,412.

During the year, investigations were made regarding the possibility of the County being formed into a Specified Area in which only designated milk could be sold. Information on this subject was submitted to the Department of Health officials and to the Ministry of Food in order that full consideration could be given to the proposal, the result of which will not be evident until next year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND)

During the year, 526 samples of designated milks were obtained from certified, tuberculin tested, and standard milk producers, being 367 for bacteriological examination and 159 for chemical analysis. Of these taken for bacterial count, 302 complied with the Milk Orders and 65 failed to comply, unsatisfactory samples being 17.95% of the number taken, an improvement of 4% on last year's results.

The results of these taken for chemical analysis showed an average butter fat content of 4.00%, and solids other than milk fat, 8.86% as against the respective legal minimum standards of 3% and 8.5%. One sample was chemically unsatisfactory. A repeat sample was taken on delivery under the Food and Drugs Act and found to be genuine.

In all cases where unsatisfactory results were recorded, the producers concerned were visited or notified in order to ensure that remedial work be carried out to obviate recurrence of such results. In every case full co-operation was given by the producers to effect the necessary improvements.

20 samples of pasteurised milk were obtained from the Creamery, Bathgate, for bacteriological examination. 1 sample failed to comply with the Milk Orders and the matter was accordingly taken up with the Creamery Manager. No definite defect could be found, and as subsequent samples were satisfactory, the matter was allowed to drop.

Inspections of the Creamery during the year brought out the fact that the premises and plant continue to be well maintained.

For the year 1952, the number of designated licences to be renewed was :—

Producers—

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	113
Standard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	1

— a Total of 117

Dealers and Supplementary Dealers—

Certified, Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, Pasteurised and Sterilised	— a Total of 54
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------------

Compared with renewals for 1951, tuberculin tested milk producers have increased by 11, standard milk producers have decreased by 3, with certified and pasteurised milk producers remaining as formerly. There was an overall increase of 8 designated producers.

In the course of the year, the herds of certified and tuberculin tested producers were examined by Veterinary Surgeons appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. From copies of certificates lodged here it is noted that of 9,098 tuberculin tests carried out, 46 animals reacted and were removed from the herds. All the herds in designated premises were also subjected to clinical examination and reports show that of 4,556 examinations made, there were no cases of tuberculosis or other disease reported.

These results are most satisfactory, but the question of disposal of reactors is, as previously stated, not so satisfactory, as there is no way of preventing these animals being sold in the market for non-designated animals.

The number of herds designated as attested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is now 206 compared with 164 last year.

SCOTTISH MILK TESTING SCHEME

For the year, 1,281 samples of milk were tested in the County Laboratory, being subjected to the Resazurin Keeping Quality Test.

Of these, only 77 failed to attain the necessary standard, a percentage of 6.1. Where the producers involved were located within the County, they were advised as to the probable source of contamination and the steps necessary to remedy matters. This Department is also notified by Creameries outwith the County, to which West Lothian producers consign milk, of any unsatisfactory supply. During the year,

15 producers were so reported and were visited, advice being given respecting premises, utensils, and methods of milking, to assist the producers in clean milk production.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

During the year, 69 samples were taken under this Act, being 26 milk, 16 ice cream, 8 sausage, 3 sugar, 2 butter, 2 tea, 1 lard, 3 margarine, 1 white pepper, 3 jam, 3 mince, and 1 pie meat.

Of these samples, 5 of ice cream and 1 of milk were informal, the latter not being in compliance with the required standard. A subsequent formal sample taken in 1952 proved to be genuine. All other samples were found to be satisfactory.

The average milk fat content in milk samples was 3.42%, and of solids other than milk fat 8.72%, compared with the minimum requirements of 3% and 8.5% respectively.

The average fat content in ice cream samples was 7.58%, compared with the minimum requirement of 5%.

ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1948

At the beginning of 1951, registrations had been issued with respect to 14 premises and 14 vehicles, while at the end of the year, the numbers were 39 for premises and 33 for vehicles.

During the year, registration of the premises of 1 ice cream manufacturer was withdrawn due to his inability to maintain his premises in a manner befitting such a business. The full terms of the Regulations were given effect to. This manufacturer, subsequent to the withdrawal of his registration, persisted in the manufacture and sale of ice cream, was duly reported to the County Clerk and ultimately prosecuted and fined £10. Since then he has not contravened the terms of the Regulations, nor has he been re-registered.

Three of the original applications for registration for vehicles were still outstanding at the end of the year. Of these, one vehicle was registered in the first fortnight of 1952, one vehicle is being overhauled, and one application has since been withdrawn.

All registered premises and vehicles are being well maintained, and apart from the one case referred to, no trouble has been experienced in administering the Regulations.

PREMISES WHERE FOODS ARE MANUFACTURED, PREPARED, STORED, OR EXPOSED FOR SALE

Premises coming within this category were inspected during the year and found to be generally satisfactory.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

Under the Building Byelaws, 168 sets of plans were submitted, examined, and reported upon for erection of new buildings and improvements to existing buildings.

51 applied to improvements to dwellinghouses, including the provision of waterclosets, 16 to erection of new houses, 4 to improvements to dairy premises, 22 to the erection of garages, 12 to alterations to factories, 5 to alterations to schools, 9 to erection and alterations to shops, 6 to the erection of poultry and greenhouses, 3 to the erection of halls, 4 to the erection of sub-stations, 9 to the erection of huts, 11 to the layout and erection of housing schemes, 1 to erection of caravan, 10 to erection of piggeries, 3 to alterations to pithead baths, 1 to erection of maternity unit at hospital, and 1 to surface buildings at new mine.

HOUSING, ETC., INSPECTIONS

During the year, the Department carried out 725 inspections relating to cleanliness and infestation of furniture with respect to house letting and inspection of shops, drainage systems, disposal of house refuse, etc.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909, AND CINEMATOGRAPH REGULATIONS, 1923

Accompanied by Mr Fairbairn, Cinema Supervisor of Edinburgh Brigade Headquarters of the Fire Service, members of the Sanitary Department staff inspected all the cinemas and public halls used as cinemas within the landward area of the County during the year.

These were located as follows :—

Broxburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fauldhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uphall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stoneyburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blackridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In all, 21 inspections were carried out and detailed reports made on each hall and picturehouse. Considerable alterations were necessary in nearly every case, and these have been carried out under the supervision of this Department in order to ensure that the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1909 and the Cinematograph Regulations were being complied with.

Works were duly completed during the year, and licences were renewed at Broxburn (2 cinemas), Uphall, Blackburn, and Blackridge.

Some alterations are still to be carried out at Fauldhouse and Stoneyburn.

J. SPLITT,
County Sanitary Inspector.

Q OCT 1952